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monly warping the data for the history of thought. Hitherto the book, fully appreciated in England and America, has been largely ignored in Germany. It is to be hoped that this excellent translation will correct this injustice and lead to a better understanding of the spirit of the pre-Socratics where it is most needed. The book is well printed, and I have noted no serious misprints.

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*Studies in Archaism in Aulus Gellius.* By WALTER EUGENE FOSTER.  
District of Columbia University. New York, 1912.

This monograph, which discusses primarily the archaisms in the vocabulary and the syntax of the *Noctes Atticae*, is in part supplementary to the work already done in that field by Professor Knapp (*Studies in Honor of Henry Drisler*, New York, 1894; *AJP*, XIV, 216-25; *TAPA*, XXV, 1-33), and is based in part on material collected by him. An introduction discusses the archaistic movement in the second century of our era, and the relation to it of Fronto, Gellius, and Apuleius. Particular attention is devoted to Miss Brock's *Studies in Fronto and His Age* (Cambridge, 1911) and Leky's *De syntaxi Apuleiana* (Bonn, 1908). Dr. Foster differs from the former in recognizing a characteristically African Latinity, and from the latter in regarding the archaism of Apuleius as a survival while that of Gellius was a conscious revival; and both theses are well maintained. Part I treats the archaisms in form and vocabulary, and is supplementary to Professor Knapp's work. As was to be expected, some additions have been made, some statements receive additional confirmation, some errors are corrected, and some new results are reached. Part II, on the syntax, is entirely new and contains much that is interesting and suggestive. The archaic element in the syntax, as is natural, is not so striking as in the forms and vocabulary.

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*Epitome Thesauri Latini.* Adornavit et auxiliantibus compluribus  
edidit FR. VOLLMER. Vol. I, Fasc. I, *a-aedilis* confecerunt FR.  
VOLLMER et E. BISSEL. Leipzig: Teubner, 1912. Pp. 159.  
M. 2.

The plan of epitomizing the great *Thesaurus* was formed as far back as 1894, both to make the treasures of the larger lexicon in some measure available to those who cannot afford to possess it, and to present the salient features of the articles in the *Thesaurus* in a condensed and time-saving form. It is proposed to reduce the *Thesaurus* to one-seventh of its dimensions, and to confine the *Epitome* to four volumes. It will contain all the lemmata to be found in the larger work, with the exception of a few corrupt and